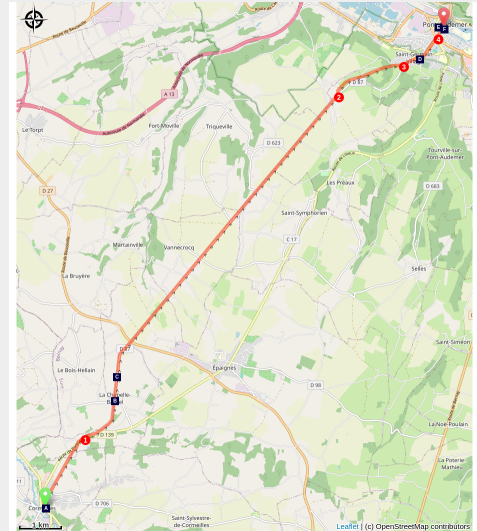


Cormeilles to Pont-Audemer

France - Normandie



Église Saint-Martin à La Chapelle Bayvel (Amis saint Colomban)



Transition stage crossing a very large plain with low gradients. Cereal crops and pastures accompany you on this walk which follows the ancient Roman road. No supplies possible during this stage.

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Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 4 h

Length : 16.4 km

Trek ascent : 152 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Step

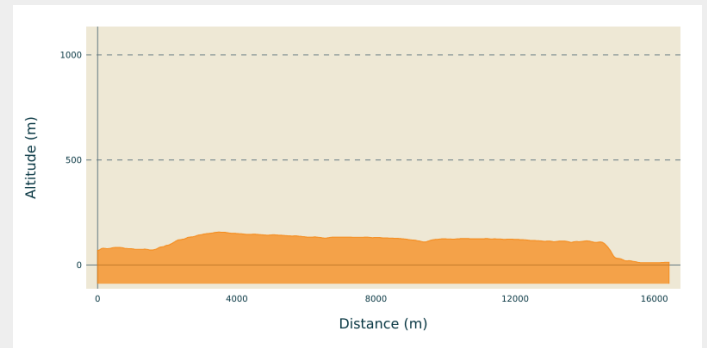
Trek

Departure : Sainte-Croix Church, rue Sainte-Croix, 27 600 Cormeilles

Arrival : Saint-Ouen Church, rue de la République 27 500 Pont-Audemer.

Cities : 1. Normandie

Altimetric profile

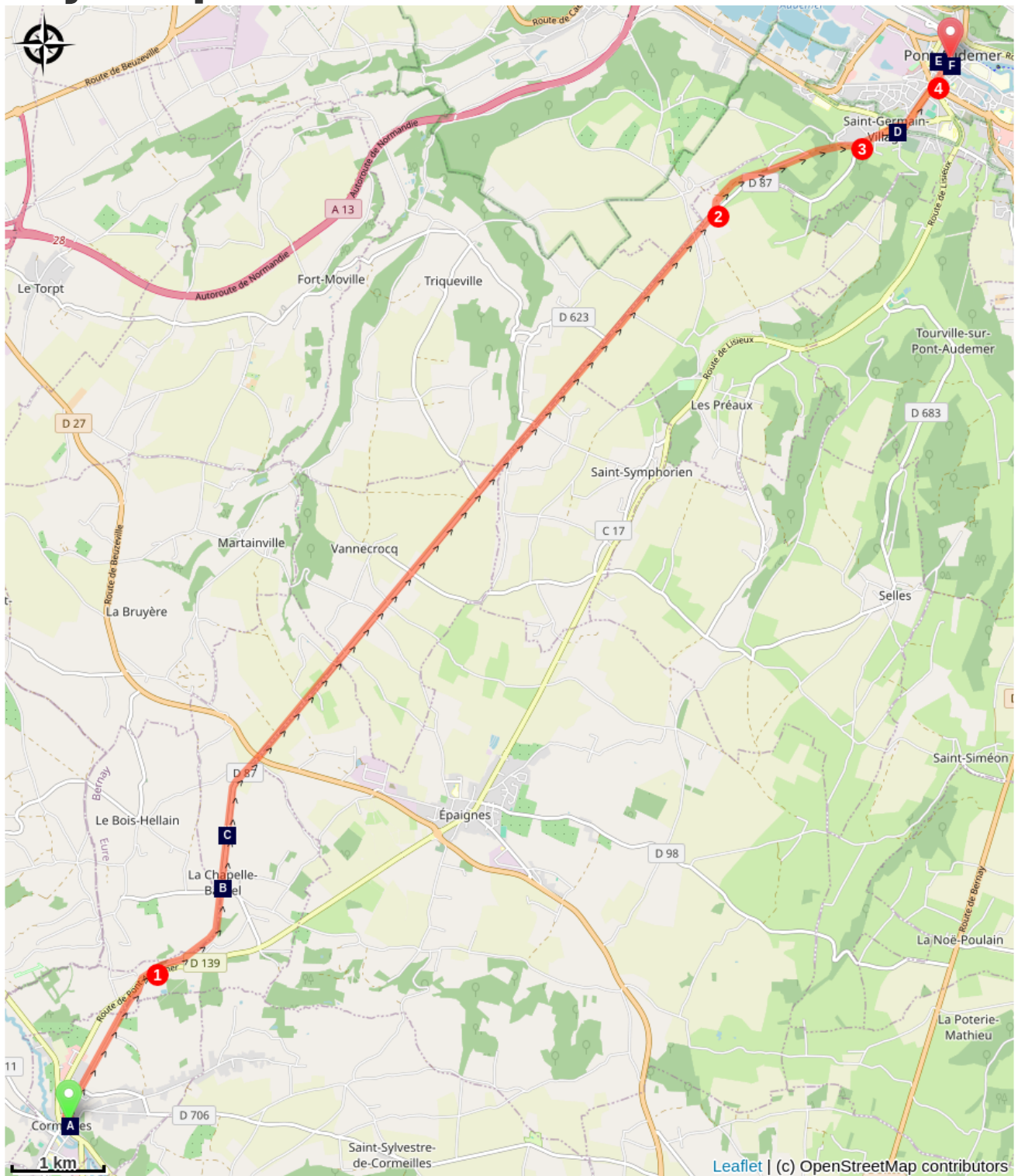





Min elevation 11 m Max elevation 157 m




In front of the staircase of the Sainte-Croix church, turn left on rue Sainte-Croix, right on rue de Pont Audemer.

1. Turn right at the junction with the D 139, turn left at Belle Herbe, after 500 meters left you are on the Roman road D 87. Walk with caution on this narrow, little-used road. Straight ahead, rue de la Maison Blanche, route de Cormeilles
2. After 10,000 metres, pass the crossroads with Route de la Grande Plaine, turn left onto the path that climbs the slope, continue on Chemin de la Broche des Bois.
3. Left at the junction with D 87 route de Cormeilles continue slightly on your right rue Jules Ferry
4. Cross the roundabout and place Pot d'Étain, continue rue Gambetta slightly to the left, cross place Victor Hugo, rue de la République you have arrived at the Eglise Saint-Ouen in Pont-Audemer.

On your path...



-  Sainte-Croix Church à Cormeilles (A)
-  Roman road on via Columbani (C)
-  Houses in Pont-Audemer (E)

-  Saint-Martin Church à La-Chapelle-Bayvel (B)
-  Saint-Germain Church in Saint-Germain-Village (D)
-  Saint-Ouen Church in Pont-Audemer (F)

All useful information

How to come ?

Transports

[Gare Pont-Audemer](#)

On your path...



📍 Sainte-Croix Church à Cormeilles (A)

The church was built in the 12th century but has been rebuilt many times. Only the turret and the south transept crosspiece remain from this period. The half-timbered chapel of the north transept dates from the 15th century. The sacristy dates from the first half of the 19th century, the southern bays of the nave were rebuilt in 1878 as well as the west façade and the north side aisle in 1882.

The church has a Latin cross plan and is oriented. It consists of two vessels: a central vessel and a northern collateral. It is divided into seven bays. Its transept is protruding. The chevet is flat but extended by an annex. The main façade with an open gable is framed by two large buttresses. The portal with two rectangular leaves is surmounted by a poly-lobed bay. The whole is decorated with pointed arch vaults. Above it are concealed pointed arch windows, surmounted by a cross on the gable top.

The bell tower stands above the cross. It has a square base with a pavilion roof topped by a polygonal spire. It is flanked by a stairway turret with a hexagonal roof.

The roof of the building with a double slope is made of slate. Notre-Dame de Cormeilles Abbey, founded in 1055 by Fitz Osbern, a Norman baron, was destroyed in 1778. A dovecote remains.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



📍 Saint-Martin Church à La-Chapelle-Bayvel (B)

The church is oriented and elongated plan to single ship. The western façade is preceded by a porch before the square-shaped bell tower that crowns the nave. The chevet is flat. The entrance porch is covered with a gabled roof and houses the rectangular portal pierced in the western façade.

The entrance porch is covered with a gabled roof and houses the rectangular portal in the west façade.

Period the choir 13th century; nave 14th century, north chapel 16th century.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Roman road on via Columbani (C)

The Via Columbani follows the ancient Roman Way. An ancient road leading from Lillebonne and Caudebec-en-Caux to Lisieux allowed to cross the Risle and the Seine to go to the south of Normandy.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Saint-Germain Church in Saint-Germain-Village (D)

The church of Saint-Germain was founded in the middle of the 11th century thanks to the appropriation of the eponymous parish by the abbey of Préaux. The abbey built a Romanesque church with a nave of 6 bays, a transept, a tower and a choir flanked by absidioles.

The church is located on a promontory in the centre of the commune of Saint-Germain-Village. After several transformations in the 14th and 15th centuries, the building now has a nave with three bays flanked by aisles, a transept, a tower at the crossing of the transept, a choir ending with a flat chevet.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Houses in Pont-Audemer (E)

The city developed on a passage for crossing the Risle, a tributary of the Seine. The presence of water and pastures favoured the establishment of tanneries in the Middle Ages. The town prospered in the trade and commerce that will be at the origin of these beautiful half-timbered houses.

A walk in the old town is recommended to discover the treasures of Pont-Audemer.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



☀ Saint-Ouen Church in Pont-Audemer (F)

The early Romanesque church was built from the 11th century onwards, with work continuing until the 13th century. In 1350, the Estates General meeting in Pont-Audemer decided to replace this first building, which had become too small over the years in the eyes of the population. However, the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War prevented the start of the work, which was not effective until the end of the 15th century.

The church of Saint-Ouen de Pont-Audemer is a parish church located on rue de la République, the main artery of the historic centre of the town. It is under the name of Saint Ouen, former archbishop of Rouen. Its imposing mass dominates the city; it is an unfinished building whose composite style combines Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance.

Saint-Ouen, bishop of Rouen, was blessed by Saint Colomban during his stay in Ussy-sur-Marne (Seine-et-Marne). The Irish monks and their master stayed in the house of Authaire, a Frankish count. The count presented his sons, Adon and Dadon, to Coloman to bless them. Dadon took the name of Ouen when he was appointed Bishop of Rouen. Saint-Ouen is the patron saint of fishermen in Normandy.

In 2015, restoration work begins, planned for several years and necessitated by the degradation of the stone: the building is closed to worship.

Attribution : Amis saint Coloman